

## 38709 to 38731—Continued.

38713. *EUCALYPTUS CLADOCALYX* F. Muell.

Sugar gum.

(*Eucalyptus corynocalyx* F. Muell.)

This tree attains a fair size and is commonly symmetrical and erect. Its growth is quite rapid from an early age. The usual height ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and in Australia the trunk is said to often attain a diameter of 5 or 6 feet. As a rule the trunk is straight, with only a slight taper. The bark is left smooth by the continuous flaking off of the patches or strips. The bark of the main stem is usually a deep cream color, that of the branches darker before shedding, and of the young twigs quite red. This *Eucalyptus* furnishes a timber that is very durable as railway ties, as posts, and for other underground situations. The wood warps very little in drying and when dry is very hard. It is also useful for the naves and felloes of wheels. (*McClatchie*, p. 57, 58.)

38714. *EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS* Labill.

Manna gum.

Both in Australia and in the Southwest the individuals of this species make rapid growth and commonly become trees of large size. Those growing in the Southwest give promise of eventually attaining a height of 300 feet and a trunk diameter of 15 to 30 feet. The surface of the bark varies considerably in appearance. That of the trunk and main branches is commonly persistent, but from some trees long, slender strips are shed, leaving the trunk smooth and of a greenish or reddish creamy color. The persistent bark is brownish in color, furrowed and rough. This bark has the peculiar characteristic of exuding a honeylike substance, called 'lerp' by the natives, but better known as 'manna,' when the bark is punctured or wounded by insects. This *Eucalyptus* grows under quite a variety of climatic conditions. In the Southwest it thrives near the coast, on dry mesas, in the elevated valleys of the interior, and in the hot valleys of much of the desert region. The timber of this tree is less valuable than most of the eucalypts. It is not durable under ground and does not make good fuel. In Australia it is used for shingles and for rough building material. The tree can be grown for a forest cover, for windbreaks, for fuel, and for shade in many localities where species producing a better timber will not grow. (*McClatchie*, p. 82, 83.)

38715. *EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS* Labill.

Blue gum.

This species is the best known of the eucalypts and in many respects the best known tree in all the world. It is the third tallest of the species of *Eucalyptus*, the usual height in Australia being 200 to 300 feet. In California, where trees can be found 30 or more years old, many have attained the height of 150 feet, and a diameter of 3 to 6 feet during these years. This remarkable tree has the power of adapting itself to a variety of climatic conditions. It thrives both in moist, warm regions, and in quite hot, dry ones. It makes a good growth both in low lands and in dry, stony uplands. This species is the most generally useful of all the eucalypts. The timber of this tree is of a rather pale color, is hard, heavy, and very strong and durable. It is fairly straight grained and splits easily. In Australia it is used for shipbuilding, for carriage making, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements. It is also used in